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10/043,935	01/11/2002	Petri Nykanen	NOKM.018PA	9367

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Hollingsworth & Funk, LLC  
Suite 125  
8009 34th Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55425

EXAMINER
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AILES, BENJAMIN A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2142

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05/21/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/043,935

Applicant(s)

NYKANEN ET AL.

Examiner

Benjamin A. Ailes

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6-9,11-20,24-26 and 29-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4,6-9,11-20,24-26 and 29-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This application is in response to correspondence filed 09 February 2007.
2. This application has been assigned to a new examiner.
3. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-20, 24-26 and 29-46 remain pending.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

#### ***Specification***

5. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract should not include other parts of the application. In the instant case, the abstract should not include references to the drawings. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 11-20, 24-26, 29-34 and 39-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
8. Regarding claim 1, in lines 6-8 the claim recites: "...one logical access point to...*facilitate* a service request from an application..." (*emphasis added*) and in lines 10-13 the claim further recites: "...*automatically selecting* the network service whose service parameters provide the greatest compatibility with the one or more service related parameters" (*emphasis added*). Applicant has failed to distinctly claim what is

required in the step of facilitating a service request and the step of automatically selecting a network service. Once a network service is selected based on criteria received by the one logical access point in a service request, it is unclear if a connection or how a connection or if a connection is actually required between the requesting application and the selected network service. Based on the applicant's written disclosure, it is understood that the applicant intends for a connection to be made between a requesting application and a selected network service. This "connection" is not reasonably conveyed by the claims. While the claims are read in light of the specification, limitations taught by the specification are not read into the claims. It is further understood by the examiner that a connection between the requesting application and the selected network service is intended by the applicant as evidenced by applicant's REMARKS/ARGUMENTS filed 07 September 2005 in lines 22-24 wherein applicant stated: "Once the network service has been selected, a connection between the application and the network service is automatically established without any further requests being made by the application." Currently, the claims do not recite a connection being automatically established between an application on an interface module and a selected network service as mentioned above. For examination purposes, a connection establishment step between a requesting application and a selected network service will not be considered required to meet the limitations of independent claim 1.

9. Independent claims 12, 19 and 39 are rejected under the same rationale as set forth above with respect to independent claim 1. Dependent claims 2-4, 6-9, 11, 13-18,

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20, 24-26, 29-34 and 40-46 are rejected due to dependency on a previously rejected base claim.

10. Claim 11 recites the limitation "the business agreement portion" in line 3 of the claim. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. For examination purposes, "the business agreement portion" will be read as "a business agreement portion". Appropriate clarification and/or correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

12. Claims 1-4, 7-9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18-20, 25, 26, 31-34, 39, 40, 43 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Baker et al. (US 7,080,138 B1), hereinafter referred to as Baker.

13. Regarding claim 1, Baker discloses a method for selecting a network service within a network having a plurality of network services, including:

providing a plurality of interface modules each capable of establishing communications with one or more of the plurality of network services, wherein the plurality of network services comprise Web services (Fig. 1 and col. 4, ll. 43-46, various sites and nodes communication through a network);

providing one logical access point to the plurality of interface modules to facilitate a service request from an application, the service request including one or more service related parameters (col. 5, ll. 1-6; requests are forwarded to a server selection system); and

comparing the one or more service related parameters to service parameters associated with the plurality of network services, and in response, automatically selecting the network service whose service parameters provide the greatest compatibility with the one or more service related parameters (col. 5, ll. 27-30, server(s) are selected that can best provide content client seeks).

14. Regarding claim 2, Baker discloses the method wherein providing a plurality of interface modules comprises providing a plurality of software objects accessible by message received from the one logical access point (col. 6, ll. 9-15).

15. Regarding claim 3, Baker discloses the method further comprising receiving the one or more service related parameters via the one logical access point (col. 4, ll. 51-56).

16. Regarding claim 4, Baker discloses the method further comprising receiving the one or more service related parameters via an external connection (col. 4, ll. 59-61).

17. Regarding claim 7, Baker discloses the method wherein providing a plurality of interface modules comprises providing a plurality of network address translation proxies accessible by messages received from the one logical access point (col. 4, ll. 54-67).

18. Regarding claim 8, Baker discloses the method further comprising receiving the one or more service related parameters via the one logical access point (col. 4, ll. 51-56).

19. Regarding claim 9, Baker discloses the method further comprising receiving the one or more service related parameters via an external connection (col. 4, ll. 59-61).

20. Regarding claim 12, Baker discloses a system for facilitating selection of a network service in response to a service request and associated service request parameters, comprising:

- a plurality of service components distributed within at least one network, wherein the plurality of service components comprise Web service components (Fig. 1 and col. 4, ll. 43-46, various sites and nodes communication through a network); and

- an interface module having a plurality of interface objects each capable of establishing communications with one or more of the plurality of service components, the interface module (Fig. 1 and col. 4, ll. 43-46, various sites and nodes communication through a network) including:

- a lookup object in communication with the plurality of interface objects to establish connection parameters required between the one or more of the plurality of service components and one of the plurality of interface objects (col. 5, ll. 1-6; requests are forwarded to a server selection system);

- a data object in communication with the lookup object to provide parameters identifying attributes associated with the plurality of service components (col. 5, ll. 1-6; requests are forwarded to a server selection system); and

a single logical access point to allow external access to the plurality of interface objects, wherein the network service having attributes that are most compatible with the associated service request parameters is automatically selected by the lookup object (col. 5, ll. 27-30, server(s) are selected that can best provide content client seeks).

21. Regarding claim 13, Baker discloses the system wherein the plurality of interface objects includes software objects accessible by messages received from the single logical access point (col. 6, ll. 9-15).

22. Regarding claim 15, Baker discloses the system wherein the lookup object comprises a decision function to receive the associated service request parameters and to provide the required connection parameters in response to the associated service request parameters (col. 6, ll. 18-27).

23. Regarding claim 16, Baker discloses the system wherein the plurality of interface objects includes a plurality of network address translation proxies accessible by messages received from the single logical access point (col. 4, ll. 54-67).

24. Regarding claim 18, Baker discloses the system wherein the lookup object comprises a decision function to receive the associated service request parameters and to provide the required connection parameters in response to the associated service request parameters (col. 6, ll. 18-27).

25. Regarding claim 19, Baker discloses a computer-readable storage medium having computer-executable instructions for selecting a network service from a network having a plurality of network services and associated service attributes, the computer-executable instructions performing steps comprising:



providing a plurality of interface modules each capable of establishing communications with one or more of the plurality of network services, wherein the plurality of network services comprise Web services, wherein one logical access point to the plurality of interface modules allows external invocation of the network service (Fig.

1 and col. 4, ll. 43-46, various sites and nodes communication through a network);

receiving network service related parameters with the invocation (col. 5, ll. 1-6; requests are forwarded to a server selection system); and

automatically selecting the network service whose associated service attributes most closely match the service related parameters (col. 5, ll. 27-30, server(s) are selected that can best provide content client seeks).

26. Regarding claim 20, Baker discloses the computer-readable storage medium wherein the computer-executable instruction step of providing a plurality of interface modules comprises providing a plurality of software objects accessible by messages received from the one logical access point (col. 6, ll. 9-15).

27. Regarding claim 25, Baker discloses the computer-readable storage medium wherein the computer-executable instruction step of providing a plurality of interface modules comprises providing a plurality of network address translation proxies accessible by messages received from the one logical access point (col. 4, ll. 54-67).

28. Regarding claim 26, Baker discloses the computer-readable storage medium wherein the computer-executable instruction step of receiving service related parameters comprises receiving the service related parameters via the one logical access point (col. 4, ll. 54-67).

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29. Regarding claim 31, Baker discloses the method wherein selecting the network service further comprises using a cost function of the one or more service related parameters to select the most cost effective network service from the plurality of network services (col. 7, ll. 36-39).

30. Regarding claim 32, Baker discloses the method wherein selecting the network service further comprises using a cost function of the one or more service related parameters to select a most cost effective network service from the plurality of network services (col. 7, ll. 36-39).

31. Regarding claim 33, Baker discloses the method further comprising automatically establishing a connection between the application and the selected network service (col. 5, ll. 27-30).

32. Regarding claim 34, Baker discloses the system wherein the lookup object automatically connects the selected network service to the external access via the interface objects (col. 5, ll. 27-30).

33. Regarding claim 39, Baker discloses an interface module for facilitating selection of a network service in response to a service request and associated service request parameters, the interface module comprising:

a plurality of interface objects each capable of establishing communications with one or more of a plurality of service components distributed within a network, wherein the plurality of service components comprise Web service components (Fig. 1 and col. 4, ll. 43-46, various sites and nodes communication through a network);

a lookup object in communication with the plurality of interface objects to establish connection parameters required between the one or more of the plurality of service components and one of the plurality of interface objects (col. 5, ll. 1-6; requests are forwarded to a server selection system);

a data object in communication with the lookup object to provide parameters identifying attributes associated with the plurality of service components (col. 5, ll. 1-6; requests are forwarded to a server selection system); and

a single logical access point to allow external access to the plurality of interface objects, wherein the network service having attributes that are most compatible with the associated service request parameters is automatically selected by the lookup object (col. 5, ll. 27-30, server(s) are selected that can best provide content client seeks).

34. Regarding claim 40, Baker discloses the module wherein the plurality of interface objects includes software objects accessible by messages received from the single logical access point (col. 6, ll. 9-15).

35. Regarding claim 43, Baker discloses the module wherein the plurality of interface objects includes a plurality of network address translation proxies accessible by messages received from the single logical access point (col. 4, ll. 54-67).

36. Regarding claim 46, Baker discloses the module wherein the lookup object automatically connects the selected network service to the external access via the interface objects (col. 5, ll. 27-30).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

37. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

38. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

39. Claims 6, 11, 14, 17, 24, 29, 30, 35-38, 41, 42, 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baker in view of Sullivan et al. (US 2002/0040390), hereinafter referred to as Sullivan.

40. Regarding claim 30, Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics but does not explicitly teach the service related parameters including a business agreement portion. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of a business agreement portion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015).

41. Regarding claim 6, Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics but does not explicitly teach the service related parameters including a business agreement portion and the initiation of a business agreement. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data and when subscription data is lacking, a network service offer can be made (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of a business agreement portion and the initiation of a business agreement to a user. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements and also enable the initiation of business agreements with a user. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015).

42. Regarding claim 11, Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics but does not explicitly teach the service related parameters including a business agreement portion and the initiation of a business agreement. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data and when subscription data is lacking, a network service offer can be made (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of a business agreement portion and the initiation of a business agreement to a user. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements and also enable the initiation of business agreements with a user. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015).

43. Regarding claim 14, Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics that teaches on the claimed matchmaking function but does not explicitly teach the service related parameters promoting a business agreement portion. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of promoting a business agreement portion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants'

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invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015).

44. Regarding claim 17, Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics that teaches on the claimed matchmaking function but does not explicitly teach the service related parameters promoting a business agreement portion. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of promoting a business agreement portion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015).

45. Regarding claim 24, Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics but does not explicitly teach the service related parameters including a business agreement

portion and the initiation of a business agreement. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data and when subscription data is lacking, a network service offer can be made (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of a business agreement portion and the initiation of a business agreement to a user. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements and also enable the initiation of business agreements with a user. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015).

46. Regarding claim 29, Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics but does not explicitly teach the service related parameters including a business agreement portion and the initiation of a business agreement. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data and when subscription data is lacking, a network service offer can be made (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of a business agreement portion and the initiation of a business agreement to a user. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of



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services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements and also enable the initiation of business agreements with a user. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015).

47. Regarding claim 35, Baker teaches a method for selecting a service component from a network having a plurality of service components, wherein the plurality of service components comprise web service components, the method comprising: providing a plurality of interface modules capable of establishing communications with the plurality of service components (Fig. 1 and col. 4, ll. 43-46, various sites and nodes communication through a network). Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics and a service request being submitted (col. 5, ll. 1-6; requests are forwarded to a server selection system) but does not explicitly teach the service related parameters including a business agreement portion. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of a business agreement portion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker

wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015). Baker and Sullivan teach the automatically selecting the service component that is included in the business agreement portion of the service request, wherein the service component is automatically connected to the application in response to automatically selecting the service component (Baker, col. 5, ll. 27-30, server(s) are selected that can best provide content client seeks; Sullivan p. 2, para. 0025).

48. Regarding claim 36, Baker and Sullivan teach the method wherein the service parameters further include a cost function to facilitate selection of the service component whose cost is minimized when more than one compatible service component exists in the business agreement portion (Baker, col. 7, ll. 36-39).

49. Regarding claim 37, Baker and Sullivan teach the method wherein the service parameters further include an application identification to facilitate selection of the service component whose service level is commensurate with the application identification (Baker, col. 4, ll. 54-67).

50. Regarding claim 38, Baker and Sullivan teach the method wherein the service parameters further include an application identification to facilitate selection of the service component whose service level is commensurate with the application identification (Baker, col. 4, ll. 54-67).

51. Regarding claim 41, Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics that teaches on the claimed matchmaking function but does not explicitly teach the service

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related parameters promoting a business agreement portion. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of promoting a business agreement portion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015).

52. Regarding claim 42, Baker and Sullivan teach the module wherein the lookup object further comprises a decision function to receive the associated service request parameters and to provide the required connection parameters in response to the associated service request parameters (Baker, col. 6, ll. 18-27).

53. Regarding claim 44, Baker teaches the selection of a network service wherein Baker teaches the selection of a server based on content and server characteristics that teaches on the claimed matchmaking function but does not explicitly teach the service related parameters promoting a business agreement portion. However, in related art, Sullivan teaches the selection of service wherein utilizing subscription data (p. 2, para. 0025) which teaches on the aspect of promoting a business agreement portion. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicants' invention to combine the teachings of Baker, the selection of services, with what was

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taught by Sullivan, specifically the selection of services based on established subscriptions to enable network services to be selected based on business agreements. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine Sullivan with Baker wherein Sullivan teaches the advantage of providing low cost features and make services more readily available to users (p. 1, para. 0015).

54. Regarding claim 45, Baker and Sullivan teach the module wherein the lookup object further comprises a decision function to receive the associated service request parameters and to provide the required connection parameters in response to the associated service request parameters (Baker, col. 4, ll. 54-67).

**Conclusion**

55. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.\

Dowling (US 2001/0055328 A1) teaches a priority channel search based on spectral analysis and signal recognition.

Wang et al. (US 6,526,033 B1) teaches delivering calls to GSM subscribers roaming to CDMA networks via IP tunnels.

Bridges et al. (US 2003/0186695 A1) teaches intelligent roaming system with over the air programming.

Hanson (US 7,162,220 B2) teaches a prepaid telecommunications system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Benjamin A. Ailes whose telephone number is (571)272-3899. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-4, IFP Work Schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Caldwell can be reached on (571)272-3868. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

*Beatriz Prieto*  
BEATRIZ PRIETO  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

baa